

REMARKS

Claims 1-16 are all the claims pending in the application.

Formal Matters

Applicants thank the Examiner for considering the references submitted with the Information Disclosure Statement filed on February 26, 2004.

Applicants thank the Examiner for acknowledging the claim to foreign priority and for acknowledging receipt of a certified copy of the priority documents.

Claims

Claims 1-16 have been examined and have been rejected.

Prior Art Rejections

Claims 1-16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Woodgate et al. (US 7,058,252), hereinafter "Woodgate".

For at least the following reasons, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

Independent Claim 1 and its dependent claims

Applicants submit a sketch that has been prepared based on Fig. 44, 45, 46 of Woodgate and Applicant's understanding of the Office Action.

The Examiner contends that elements 326 and 328 in Fig. 44 of Woodgate correspond to the claimed first and second pixels. See attached sketch. The Examiner further contends that the hole 456 in both pixels 326 and 328 corresponds to the claimed transmissive regions. The Examiner further contends that a reflective region 460 exists in each of the two pixels as shown in the attached sketch. The Examiner further contends that the first and second pixels 326 and 328 are arranged in a first direction and the alleged transmissive and reflective reflective regions

are arranged in a second direction. As seen from the sketch, the Examiner contends that the first and second directions are perpendicular.

However, referring to Fig. 46 of Woodgate, the light from the lenticular lens is bending in the direction in which elements 456 and 460 are disposed away from each other. See Sketch. For example, Fig. 46 shows the gap 333 followed by the transmissive hole 458, followed by the alleged reflective region 460 and again followed by the transmissive hole 458. As seen from the sketch, the elements 456 and 460 are provided in the alleged second direction. Therefore, Fig. 46 shows that the light is also bending in the second direction. However, claim 1 requires that the emitted light be deflected in the first direction (direction in which the first and second pixels are disposed away from each other).

As Woodgate does not disclose that the emitted light is deflected in the direction in which the first and second pixels are disposed away from each other, claim 1 is not anticipated by Woodgate and the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the rejection.

Claims 2, 3, 5, 7-15 depend from claim 1 and are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

Independent Claim 4

Claim 4 recites, *inter alia*, features that distinguish over the prior art similar to those features that patentably distinguish claim 1 from the prior art. Claim 4 is thus patentable. Claim 4 is also patentable for other features recited therein.

Claims 6 and 8 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

Independent Claim 16

Claim 16, which has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Woodgate, claims, *inter alia*, a plurality of pixels including a transmissive region and a reflective

region , each of the above regions being divided into a red sub-region, green sub-region, and a blue sub-region.

The Examiner states that 456 and 460 shown in Fig. 44 of Woodgate correspond to the claimed plurality of pixels. See Office Action page 7. The Examiner further states that the same element 456 corresponds to the claimed transmissive region and that the same element 460 corresponds to the claimed reflective region 460. See Office Action page 7. Claim 16 requires, inter alia, each pixel include a transmissive and a reflective region. As per the Examiner's analysis, for example 456 includes 456 and 460, which is not possible. As stated earlier 456 and 460 correspond to separate regions in pixels shown in Fig. 44 of Woodgate.

The Examiner further states that elements 326, 330, 328 shown in Fig. 44 of Woodgate correspond to the claimed red sub-region, green sub-region, and blue sub-region respectively. See Office Action page 7. Claim 16 requires, inter alia, each transmissive region and reflective region begin divided into the above sub-regions. Fig. 44 of Woodgate shows that a red pixel 326 is divided into a reflective area 460 and a transmissive region 458. See col. 52, lines 44-47. Therefore, Woodgate does not teach or suggest that each reflective area 40 and each transmissive region 458 is divided into a blue sub-region, red sub-region, and a green sub-region.

Further, the present invention is different from cited reference Woodgate in color arrangement and arrangement of transmissive and reflective regions. In Woodgate, as described in Fig. 45 and column 47, lines 24 to 31, a red pixel 326, a blue pixel 328, and a green pixel 330 are arranged. However, in Woodgate there is no disclosure of how these pixels are arranged. Even if these pixels are arranged in a repeated manner, the direction is different from the repeated arrangement direction of pixels of claim 16 of the present invention.

Generally, arranging transmissive regions in lines and arranging refractive regions in lines makes it possible to improve image quality.

According to the present invention, for example, in each pixel section, the transmissive region of the pixel for the left eye and the transmissive region of the pixel for the right eye are arranged in the first direction, and for a plurality of pixel sections arranged in the first direction, the transmissive regions for the left eye and for the right eye are alternately arranged in such an order that between the transmissive regions, no reflecting plate exists. Also concerning the reflective regions in each pixel section, the reflective region of the pixel for the left eye and the reflective region of the pixel for the right eye are arranged in the first direction, and for a plurality of pixel sections arranged in the first direction, the reflective regions for the left eye and the right eye are alternately arranged in such an order that between the reflective regions, no transmissive region exists. Therefore, the present invention realizes display with higher quality than in Woodgate's case.

Therefore, claim 16 is patentable and the Examiner is requested to withdraw the rejection.

New Claims

Applicants add new claims 17-20. Claims 17 and 18 claim, *inter alia*, the area of the reflective region is equal to the area of the transmissive region. It is respectfully submitted that Woodgate does not teach or suggest the above feature of claims 17 and 18. Claims 17 and 18 are thus patentable. Claims 17 and 18 are also patentable by virtue of their dependency on claims 1 and 4 respectively.

Claim 19 and 20 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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SKETCH

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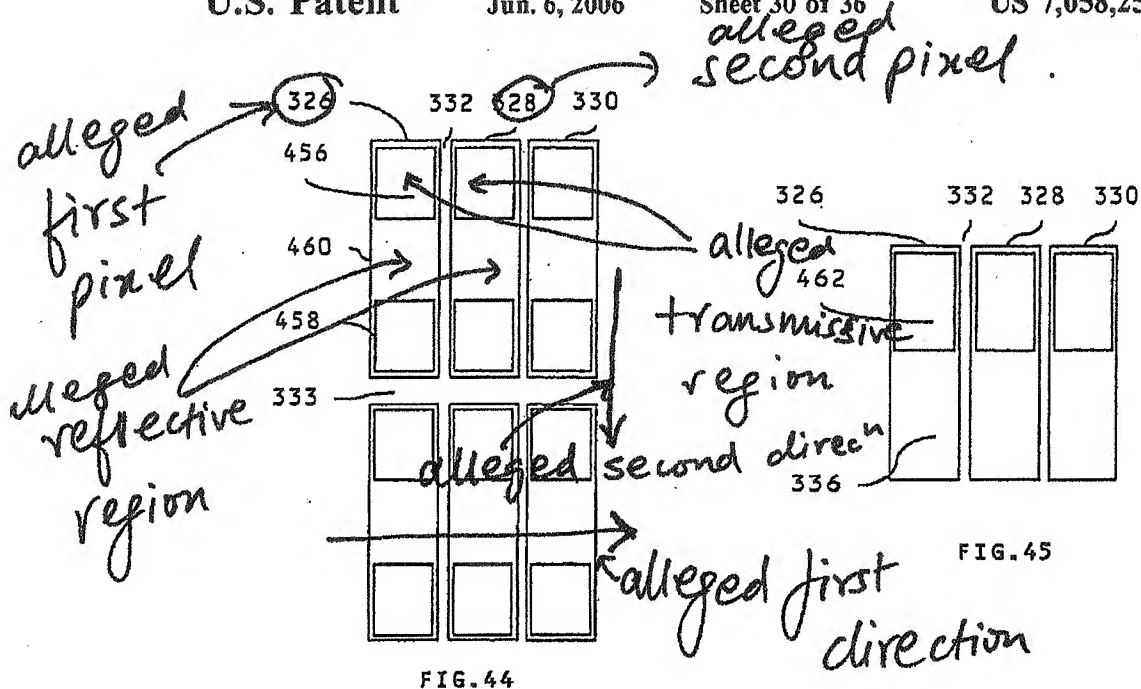


FIG. 44

FIG. 45

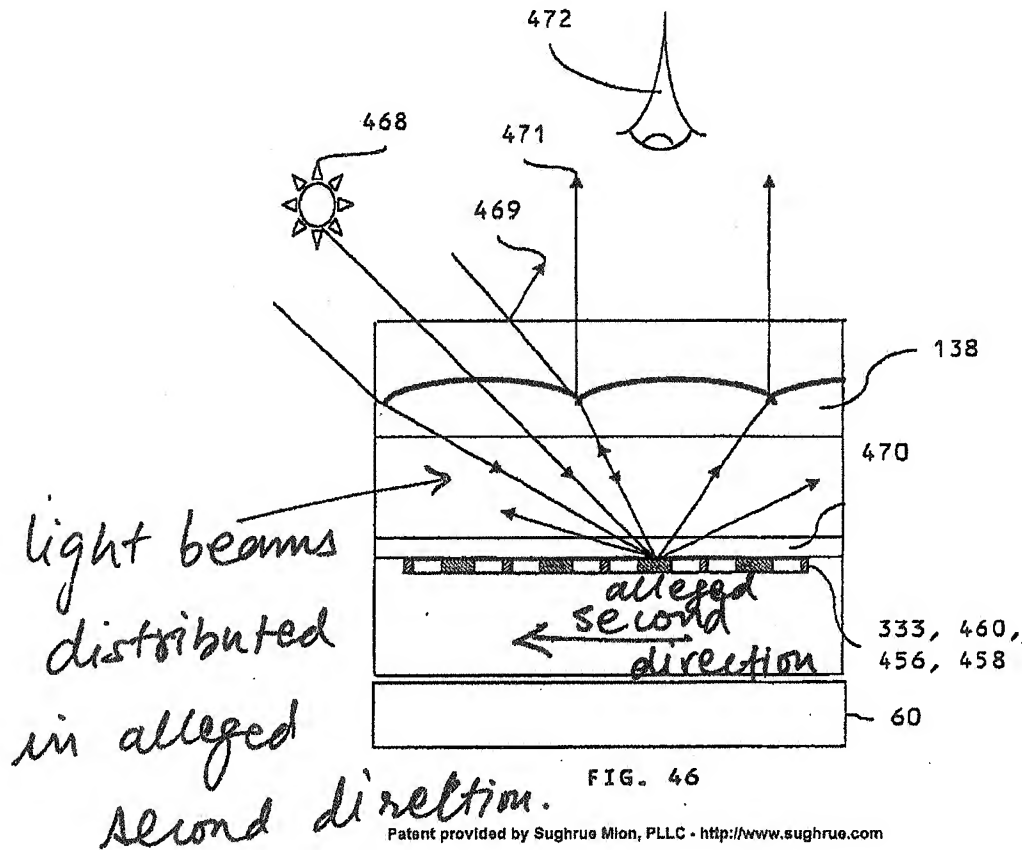


FIG. 46